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LAW and ARGUMENTS

In Vindication of the

UNIVERSITY

OF

O X F O R D;

IN

Two Seasonable DISCOURSES.

- I. On the Question, whether the LAW of ENGLAND countenances the Interposition of EXTRINSECAL AUTHORITY, in Corporations call'd UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES in general, applicable to any Charge of Non-Feasance, &c. upon the Vice-Chancellor : From *Hales, Holt, Atkins, Croke, Stillingfleet, Skinner, &c.*
- II. A Detection of the main primary AUTHOR of the Imputation of JACOBITISM on the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD; and He prov'd to be self-condemn'd,

L O N D O N :

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LAW AND EQUITY

UNIVERSITY

OF

THE SCOTLAND DISCIPLINE

I. On the Question of the

Existence of the

Discipline of the

Church of Scotland

43

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390

II. A Dissertation on the

of the Institution of

the Church of Scotland

to be held in



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I PET. II. 12.

*That whereas they speak
against you as Evil-doers,
they may by your good Works,
which they shall behold, glo-
rify God, in the Day of
Visitation.*

THE Word *Visitation*, in Scrip-
ture, is taken in various Sen-
ses, of visiting in Favour or
Displeasure, Inquiry, and Civility, or
the like.

In our Law, and in the Case I shall immediately consider, it is an Act of a Superior, Ecclesiastical, or Civil, viewing personally, or by Commission, any Objects of legal Inquiry within a certain District, for the Ends of just Government, and that no Detriment may arise to those Objects, or to the Public.

It is taken from the Canon Law, and that Use of the Word, from the Apostles visiting the Churches; but *that* was before there were any *fixed Dioceses or Cures*: However the Use of it has been continued, for a Bishop, and his Officers, to *shear the Shepherds*, as *they shear the Flock*, of *Fees*; for exhibiting Seals of Orders, Procurations, and Synodals; and other *hard Words*, and *harder Things*, the Meaning of which is soon explained to be the *Perquisite*.

In

In the Law of *England*, a *Visitor* is an *Inspector* of the Government of a *Corporation*, for the Purposes above-mentioned: The *Ordinary*, i.e. the *Prelate* or *Arch-deacon*, or their *Officials*, are *Visitors* of *Spiritual Corporations*; but *Corporations* instituted by private *Charity* (if they are *Lay*) are visitable by the *Founder*, or whom he shall appoint; and from his Sentence there lies usually no Appeal: By Implication of Law, He and his *Heirs* are such *Visitors* of *Lay-Foundations*, if no particular Person is appointed by Him to examine, whether the *Charity* is not perverted: There are Statutes of *Queen Elizabeth*, on *Founders* being the *Visitors* of *Hospitals*; and they are free from extrinſical Jurisdiction, except perhaps *Commiſſions* for charitable Uſes; and *Chancery* has been ſaid to be *Popiſh* or arbitrary.

Formerly, by the *Forest-Laws*, there was a *Visitor of Manors*, in a *Forest*, call'd a *Regarder*; but *those Laws* are almost obsolete, in comparison, since a thousand *Trees* have been *play'd away* upon *one Dye* at *Hazard*, or *one Card* at *Whist*: All the *Lands* in a *Kingdom* may be *gam'd away* on *one Chance*, with its *Colonies*, as a *Plantation* has been transplanted by one *Treaty*: So a *whole People* may be *brush'd out* at *one Stroke*, and a *Country* *new-fill'd* with *naturaliz'd Foreigners*:--- It may only make one *Paragraph* in the *Papers*, and no more *Notice* be taken of it.--- Perhaps, a *Text* may be preach'd upon by some *illuminated Lent-Precacher* of a *Fire-Work Ordination* about it; *Behold, all Things* are become *new*, and the *former* are *pass'd away*: And to that *Land*, says *St. John*, there shall be no more *Sea*; for, *Lo, Harwich* and *Helvoetsluys* may be *one Town*; yea, my *Brethren*,
Middlesex

Middlesex may be Part of the Circle of *Westphalia*.

Therefore *one Visitor* may serve for *them all*.—

But, as to a *Royal Visitor* of an *University*, that Right must be built, either on the *Prerogative of the Crown*, which is only its immemorial Custom, in this or that Article, and a Branch of the Common Law; or upon express Mention of this Right, in particular Charters, or Acts of Parliament.

The *King*, as such, has no general paramount Right, to visit an *University*, or a *Corporation*; tho' he made that *Corporation* by his Charter;— for, after making over his Power, and vesting it in certain Officers, or a certain *Body*, he cannot reclaim it: It may be forfeited; there are Things call'd *Quo Warranto's*; and, according to the Doctrine of *Mr. Sidney*, *Mr. Locke*,
Dr.

Dr. Higden, Bishop Hoadley, and others, there may be something like a Forfeiture, on pernicious Breach of Trust, in the Possession of a Crown.

Though others are very much puzzled to find a nice Distinction between what is term'd *De Facto*, and STAND AND DELIVER,---

A Prince cannot re-claim all the Lands in England, which anciently held of the Crown: There have been many Arguments on Resumptions of Lands given by the Crown to Subjects; particularly, by Dr. D'Avenant, the famous Civilian, and others, on either Side of the Question.

It has been urged, That the King, as intrusted by the People, cannot alienate any Part of that Trust; and there are some Matters, which, by the Maxims of the Common Law, he cannot discharge by Deputy.

But

But, it is agreed on all Hands, that he can make a Corporation, which must be vested with Powers and Immunities, expressed in his Grant to it, or imply'd by the Law; and *that is his Rule*, as well as *of the Subject*.

He cannot sit and judge, in Person, in his Courts, as some tell us, nor constitute another Commission in his Courts of Justice, after he has form'd one Commission, subsisting.

Nor can he visit an University, unless the Law of the Land, or its Charters and Statutes, authorize it.

He may visit those Colleges that are of Royal Foundation, except a particular Provision is made to the contrary.

.I It is enacted, by the 13th of *Elizabeth*, That tho' the Universities were ancient

ancient Corporations before, yet each of them should be incorporated by a certain Law; and that all Letters Patent and Charters granted to them shall be good and effectual in Law.

That the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of either, shall enjoy all Lands, Liberties, and Privileges, which they have enjoyed, or ought of Right to enjoy, according to the Intent of those Patents or Charters, which shall be established and confirmed, any Law or Usage to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Chancellor of Oxford, his Commiffary, and Deputy, are *Justices* of the Peace for the *Vill* or *Town* of Oxford, its County, and *Berkshire*, by virtue of their Offices.

*Stat. 51. Henry III. 31 Edward I.
7 Edward VI. 2 and 3 Philip and
Mary,*

*Mary, the Charter 29 Edward III.
14 Henry VIII. &c.*

By Letters Patent, 11 Car. I. granted to the University of Oxford, the old Privileges are explained, and larger given; and the Privilege of the University is allow'd to Scholars and Servants, 14 Car. II. cap. 4.

The Courts of Universities are of a particular Nature; they were authorized by Charters, and are confirmed by Statutes; they are call'd, The Chancellor's Courts, and are kept by the Vice-Chancellor; the Causes are manag'd by Advocates and Proctors, in a summary way, by the Civil Law.

And, what is very material, the Judges there follow the Justice and Equity of the Civil Law, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the University, or the Laws of the Land, AT THEIR DISCRETION, 3 Gro. 73.

According to which Latitude, indulg'd to the *Chancellor and Judges of the University*, in Consideration of the peculiar Circumstances, that may arise in the Education of Youth, and the different Qualities, Ranks, and Dispositions of them, if the Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford* thought it proper to interpret a recent Case, rather by the Equity of the Thing, and the Civil Law, than Acts of Parliament; he may be right in Law, and not justly liable to Condemnation.

And if a Judge of an University-Court should give an erroneous Judgment, an Appeal lies to the Congregation, as they call it, or their Convocation; and thence to the King in Chancery, by his Delegates.

In the Case of *Philips and Bury*, in 1692. 4 *William and Mary*, King's-Bench, on producing a Statute of Visitation

tation of *Exeter College* made by the Founder, tho' a *Visitor* might visit in five Years, yet he might visit oftner; and when a *Visitor* is appointed by the Founder, the Body Corporate is subject to no other Person; it is to be govern'd by him, according to the Local Statutes, made by the Founder, his Power is not like any *Jurisdiction* of the Courts at Law, nor to be guided or examin'd by their Rules. — The *Visitor* is *Testatoris Vices agere*, to be look'd upon as the *Testator*. It is said, that the *King's-Bench* never granted a *Mandamus* to reverse the Act of such a Corporation with that of its Founder.

Disfranchisements of Corporations must be avoided, as by the Crown's interposing, where there is an original Jurisdiction, and which is in Colleges and Universities: For the *Visitor* of a College is a Judge by the Common Law, and solely and absolutely de-

termines the Actions of those, who
 subsist by the *Founder* : And tho' the
King's Council commission any one to
 exercise such a despotic Power, as the
Visitor does ; yet the Common Law
 gives that Authority, where the Con-
 sent of all are involv'd. It is the
 Consent, not the *King's Authority*,
 that makes the Law. — It is not at
 all, as some have said, in regard to
 the Lord Chief Justice *Hale's* said, in
Appleford's Case 1. *Modern*. 84. If there
 be a proper Jurisdiction in a Local
 Visitor, and he determines the Matter,
 no *Mandamus* will lie. That is, even
 the Court of *King's Bench*, much less
 the *King*, will not interpose against
 the Original Right of an University, or
 even of a College. —

Nay, Lord Chief Justice *Hale* gave
 his Opinion on the Case above, That a
 College-Matter was not examinable in
 the *King's Bench* by a Collateral Ac-
 tion, because the Visitor was the pro-
 per

per Judge, and his Sentence, in that
Case, definitive to the House in that

The Laws of the Land, said Lord
Holt, seldom do never interpose, in
such Corporations; they are not regu-
lated by the common Methods and
Ruler of Law.

He affirms, There is no Necessity
of shewing Cause, on that Head, since
it was not traversable; which was a
good Argument, that the Cause was
not there to be inquir'd into. If
that be true, and there should be any
Particular like THAT, in the Case of
the Vice-Chancellor and University of
Oxford, being to SHew CAUSE, why
their Statutes and Archives are not to
be inspected, they may REFUSE IT,
and be right. Lord Holt's Opinion, on the Case
above, against that of the other Judges

of the *King's Bench*, revers'd their Judgment in the House of Lords.

In the *Parliament Cases*, in the same Affair;--- a College Controversy of Grievance, or Trouble, to any of the Scholars, by the Statutes of *Exeter College*, is *not* to be brought before any other Judges, Ecclesiastical or Secular, out of the College; its Rights and Liberties are to be maintain'd; no Representations of others, even of Princes, Prelates, Lords and Nobles, shall have any Influence: All this corroborated, in the Name of *Jesui*, as they will answer it at the last Tribunal.

Dugdale's Monasticon shews a heavy Bead-Roll of *Anathemas* on contradicting the Wills, and alienating the Donations, of Founders and Benefactors; so that, if they talk of CURSING, a terrible Storm of CURSES may fall somewhere.

It

It is said, indeed, that no absolute Power can be fix'd in this Nation, by Custom; but rather than the same shall be allow'd, the Custom shall be void.

1 *Inst.* 14. *Davis* 32. 2 *Rolls*
Abridg. 265.

Yet all final Power, from which no Appeal lies, is absolute; but here was an Appeal to Parliament; and that is absolute, in one Sense, as subject to no Revocation, tho' not always absolute in the Sense of not being reasonable.

It is certain, that a larger discretionary Point is lodg'd in general, in the Officers of an University, and greater Immunities are allow'd them, as an University, than to other Corporations; which do not conclude them; nor do the usual Proceedings of Law.

The

The Case of *Philips* and *Bury* is repeated (as other Cases are) in *Skinner's Reports*, Cases in Parliament, and *fourth Modern Entries*; perhaps, in others: Each Author relates a Law-Case in his own Account.

The late learned Serjeant *Skinner*, in his Report of this Question, tells us, that, in the House of Lords, the Bishop of *Worcester* (*Stillingsfleet*) spoke against the Sentence of the Visitor's being examinable; gave Instances on Cases of *Mandamus*; went into foreign Instances, that the Universities Abroad are all exempt from the Jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Justice; and that our Universities are so too by Charters, and those Charters are confirm'd by Parliament: He seems to agree, that it is no Question, That the Intention of the Founder,

‘ Founder was, that the Secular Power
 ‘ should not intermeddle, in any Case,
 ‘ with the Members of his Founda-
 ‘ tion.’

This was the *Intention* of the *Found-
 ing of Universities and Colleges*. The *Will* of the *Founders* is the *Law*
 of them; otherwise none would have
 been established.

But, says that learned Gentleman,
Skinner, this was Popery, the Popish
 Exemption of the Clergy from the Se-
 cular Jurisdiction.

So were the Universities themselves
 Popery; and by that Construction
 they ought to be taken away, and the
 Church of *England*, which holds the
 Principles of Religious Tradition, and
 Church-Authority, that infer and are
 Popery, as the Vouchers of them, the
 Fathers and Councils, are chiefly
 Popish.

A Serjeants Coif and Gown will be
 thought Popish; so the four Terms,
 the Barristers Gowns and Bands; and,
 in some Degree, if Popery is mix'd
 in their Forms, Laws and Proceedings,
 the Courts of Justice: *Legit ut
 Clericus?* Does he read as a Clerk,
 or Clergyman? Was the Word:
 By which Lawyers Clerks are Po-
 pery.

Turn out all Popery, and you may,
 for aught I know, turn out the Law,
 and the Gospel, the Orders of Knight-
 hood, and Heraldry, and Doctors Com-
 mons; and perhaps, but I hope not,
 King, Lords, and Commons.

If you keep Popery, keep the Uni-
 versities duly exempt from Extrinsec-
 al Jurisdiction; or the RATIONALISTS
 may one Day TURN out the TURN-
 ERS, and take their Place and Na-
 tion.

Popish

Popish Laws unrepeal'd are in Force still.

If you appeal to the King in his Courts, let *Hole*, and *Holt*, and *Croke*, be Judges ; or give us better Law.

Bracton, and the Old Lawyers, were all *Papists* : Some say, put the Lawyers in *Bob-Wigs*, and they would look like *Parsons*, or *Cardinals* ; with the *Caps*, the *Broad-Beavers*, *Bands*, and *Accoutrements*.

Look on a Court on a Collar-Day, the Offering and Wedge, Myrrh and Frankincense, whether the *Wise-Men* be there or not : Look on some Habiliments, Gold Chains, Stars and Ribbands, Canonical Phizzes, and Staves ; instead of Crostiers and Croffes.

There's Popery for you.

Either let *Oxford, Alma Mater*, properly take her own Way; or let all *Popish Gossips*, with their *Bibs and Chins*, go their own Way, to---

Butter and the Old Lady, were all Puffs: Some say, but the Law-
yer in Bob-Wig, and they would
look like Puffs, or Cornucopias,
with the Caps, the Broad-brims,
Bands, and Accoutrements.

HAIAS! on a Court on a Collar-
Day, the Offeing and Wedge, Myth
and Trankincents, whether the Wife-
Men be there or not: Look on some
Habituants, Gold Chains, stars and
Ribbands, Canonical Pikes, and
Staves; instead of Goggles and
Crosses.

There's

D.

ISAIAH VII. 4.

*Fear not, neither be faint-hearted,
because Syria, Ephraim, and the Son
of Remaliah, have taken evil Counsel
against thee. It shall not stand.*

THE general Lesson arising from this Passage, is, that however powerful a Confederacy of Enemies may be against any Person; their evil Counsel, their Malice, their Iniquity, if such there be, shall be at last defeated.

Notwithstanding the Appearance of *Peace*, yet some report, that in a certain Division of this Kingdom call'd the County of *Oxford*, there is to be *one Campaign* yet; or, at least, *one Siege of a Place* intended to be *subdu'd*, and reckon'd in, as it were, to the *Dutch* or *German Barrier*, not far from the Banks of the River *Ouse*, call'd the University of *Oxford*; and that the Neighbourhood of *Blenheim-House* at *Woodstock* reminds our Warriors, that as *that Monumental Building* is not yet finish'd, so the Duke of *Marlborough's* Victories are not complete, till the *Towers of Alma Mater* are conquer'd.

Surely

Surely it is not design'd for the Fate of *Bergen-op-Zoom*; but every College and Fellows look to *Don Quixote* as formidable as a *Citadel with its Garrison, or an enchanted Castle*; the Flocks and Herds about it, as *Regiments and Companies*; and a pitch'd Battle with *Abingdon Wind-Mill* is every Day expected.

It may be proper to consider one *Original of all this Terror*.—In the Time of the *Rebellion* in 1715, it was thought necessary to cast all the Scandal imaginable on the *University of Oxford*; tho', at the *Revolution*, the Share it gave to that Event, in the Conduct of *Magdalen College*, was notorious; and its Address to *King George I.* as pathetic and zealous, as the warmest of the *Court-Devotees*. Tho' *Queen Anne's* last Ministry were proved not to be *Jacobites*, the *Treaty of Utrecht* had an EXPRESS Clause against the Pretender, which is not in the last Treaty; and that of *Utrecht* was far better than any that has since occur'd; the *Earl of Oxford* and *Lord Bolingbroke* were both of *Dissenting Race*, and clear'd themselves of *Jacobitism*; nay, it was charg'd by many, and by the *Free-Briton*, written against the *Craftsman*, that *Lord Bolingbroke* had deserted and betrayed the Pretender; the late *Duke of Ormond*, and the rest, waited the Landing of *King George I.* and not one Effort was made to the contrary.

Yet,

Yet, it was resolv'd, there should be a Change of Hands in Power; it was said, that *Queen Anne's* last Ministry were not for plundering their Country by a Land-War.

Others were to be taken in, who had Schemes more favourable to the *then* Court-Interest; and a Party at *Oxford* were to rise and be prefer'd among the rest, purely by the Merit of aspersing the Characters of such Gentlemen there, as were more inclin'd to the Measures of the last Ministry of *Queen Anne*, than to those of the following Set; whose Pursuits, as experienc'd, tended to increase the Poverty, Slavery, and Unhappiness of *Old England*.

He, that was at the Head of the Party, in *Oxford*, that was to propagate and enforce the Calumny of the University's being inclin'd to *Jacobitism*, had been *expell'd*, and wrote to *defame* it; and he refers us to Serjeant *Miller's* Account of *Cambridge*, to prove, that *that learned Body* (now a *Favourite*, and at that time more *Jacobite* than *Oxford*, and containing more *Nonjurors*, especially in *St. John's College*) that *Cambridge* was as liable to Objection as *Oxford*.

This same Traducer of the University of *Oxford*, as *Jacobite*, had published a Poem, intituled, An Epistle from (please not to be terrify'd) the Princess *Sobieski*, to the Chevalier de *St. George*; for which his Name was inserted in the Lives of the Poets; where he describes

scribes her, saying, — *That to HER JAMES thro' Whirlwinds she would go.*

The next was a Poem more flamingly Jacobite, than that Epistle; yet it was CHIEFLY on HIS Credit and Writings, that the University was branded with that Calumny.

He himself was so call'd, for writing a public Piece, many Years continu'd, call'd the *Craftsman*: His Name was Mr. *Nicolas Amhurst*. It has been the usual Game, for those, who aim at Employments of Trust, Honour, and Interest, about a Court, to stigmatize those whom they dislike, or would exclude, with odious Party-Names, that may render them Objects of Aversion to the reigning Prince. — The Earl of *Arran* being Brother to the Duke of *Ormond*, and an Encourager of those who were Friends to Queen *Anne's* last Ministry, He, with them, were mark'd to King *George I.* and ever since, with the Imputation of a *Schism* call'd *Pretenderism*; which has been the mighty Occasion of this clamorous Up roar.

And to prove this, the same Person, who reflected so deeply on *Oxford*, was himself call'd a Jacobite, by the Court-Party, for writing the *Craftsman*: — Tho' his Poem, just now quoted, is undeniable Evidence, that HE WAS ONE.

And those Papers, in which he vindicates himself and his Party, are a full Justification of the University of *Oxford*.

His

His own *Craftsmen* are an Answer to his *Terra-filius*, against Dr. *Newton*, &c.

That *Robert Harley*, late Earl of *Oxford* (who, by the way, scorn'd to take Refuge in an *Act of Grace*,) was impeach'd for putting Falshoods in the Mouth of Majesty; tho' the Impeachment was not made good:—But, it is declar'd in the 15th Article against him, 'That the
' greatest Dishonour to the Throne, and the
' greatest Danger to these Kingdoms, must inevitably ensue, whenever that Fountain of
' Truth shall be, in any degree, corrupted by
' wicked Counsels, and thereby lose its just
' Influence, and necessary Authority.'

He, who cast this Reflection on *Oxford*, has own'd, in his second Volume, page 191.
' That the Pretender ought not to alarm us
' with any Fears or Apprehensions whatever;
' that the Succession is fully secur'd; that very
' few of the old, original, inveterate *Jacobites*;
' who had taken personal Oaths to, or received
' personal Obligations from, King *James II.*
' can be now living, or in a Condition to disturb us;
' that he can expect no Assistance from *France*;
' that the leading, the most considerate Men, of all Parties, seem to be
' united: That the *Abbey-Lands* are a Barrier
' against Popery; and the Debts of the Nation
' the like.'

He, who threw this Reflection on *Oxford*, says further, 'That the Fears of the Pretender
' ought to be rather imputed to the Corrup-
E tion

tion and Treachery of ill-designing Ministers, who, having at any time hereafter amassed vast Wealth, by Rapine, Oppression, and Misapplications, shall have no other way left to screen themselves from the just Resentment of their Prince, and the Indignation of their Fellow-Subjects, than by endeavouring to overturn the Settlement, and bring in the Pretender.

By this, He who first *most publicly and solemnly* call'd *Oxford Jacobite*, wipes off that Accusation, and directly flings it on *the Courtiers*; tells us, that they are the *Jacobites*; and therefore that not the *Vice-Chancellor*, but *They*, are to be examin'd; the secret Enemy being always more fatal than the open profess'd Adversary.

He tells us farther, 'That many Persons make it their Business to frighten their Neighbours with that stale Topic of the Pretender; that a Visit to a Friend, a Church, or a Monastery, or the spreading a fruitless Manifesto, puts them in a *Panic*, and makes them seem angry with every Body, who is not as silly as Themselves.

But That, if we give Credit to those Men, there has not been a Malecontent for these many Years, who has not been in his Interest; That no Opposition has been made to the Measures of an Administration, which he did not secretly work up; that he has insinuated himself into all the public and pri-

vate

' vate Concerns of the Kingdom; no Contro-
 ' verſy, in which his Intereſt has not inter-
 ' fer'd; not an Election in *England*, whether
 ' for *Member of Parliament*, or *City-Alderman*,
 ' where one or more of the Candidates have
 ' not been charg'd with *Jacobite Principles*;
 ' That, in popular Debates, thoſe who think
 ' fit to diſſent from the Majority, are generally
 ' ſuſpected to be tainted with this Malignity.

' That a Man cannot act the Part of a Pa-
 ' triot, or a Country-Gentleman, without be-
 ' ing in Danger of drawing upon himſelf this
 ' Imputation.

' For, ſays he, oppoſing the Meaſures of a
 ' Miniſter, is commonly look'd on in the
 ' ſame Light, as oppoſing the King.

' That the *South-Sea Scheme*, the *Oſtend*
 ' Company, the Treaty of *Vienna*, and others,
 ' and the Preparations in the North, are ow-
 ' ing to the Pretender; that he inſiſts ſecretly
 ' on the Surrender of *Port-Mahon* and *Gib-*
 ' *raltar*; that he obſtructed the Ratification of
 ' the Preliminaries.

According to this Way of Thinking, the
 Pretender may be the Author of the Definitive
 Treaty, the Architect of the New Bridge, and
 the Projector of the Fire-Works.

He might be ſaid to diſappoint the Treaty at
Hanau, the *Sea-Fight* at *Toulon*, the Battles of
Fontenoy, *Rocoux*, and *La Val*; might order
 Hoſtages at *Paris*, and go to *St. Paul's*, to
 thank God for the Peace.

According to these Gentlemen, he made the Debts, Taxes, Embarkations, Shipwrecks, taint-ed Beef for the Navy, and rotten Mutton for the Farmers: But he can't be in two Places at once; otherwise they must allow Transubstantiation: He can't be at Eribourg and Oxford, at the same Time.

The Author aforesaid tells us, ' He has been ' a political *Bugbear*, a *Scarecrow*, a Word of ' Alarm, a Puppet to be play'd by Statesmen ' at their Pleasure: He is the Raw-Head and ' Bloody-Bones; we ought to be always in ' Fear and Terror of him, and tremble for ' the Protestant Religion, under a Protestant ' Reign, and a Protestant Administration.

The New Testament tells us, that the *Devils believe, and tremble*: Some of our *Devils* pretend to be *Unbelievers*, yet are always in *Fits of Trembling*: Thus it may cost three Times more to keep out a Pretender, than it would, to maintain half a dozen; and we may be under more Anxiety and Incumbrance about it.

It would be absurd to make *Addresses* or *Congratulations* of Joy on a *Peace*, or *Thanksgiving*, or *Hymns* and *Anthems*—if the *Pretender* was at *Oxford*,—and went by the next *Caravan* to *Litchfield*,—then to *Stafford*,—took Coach for *Denbighshire*; and intended to take Lodgings in the *Mansion-House*, or in the *Bottle* at the *Hay-Market*.

And

And this may be one of the strongest Arguments that can be offer'd against the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Two Young Students*.

It is a Providence they are safely inclos'd, or it might be surmis'd by some Wits, that they might raise a *new Association*, and spoil the *Review of the Regiments of Guards*. —

Therefore, there ought to be no Protestant Liberty of Conscience, or *private Judgment*, allow'd to *Jacobites*: No Man knows, how dangerous they are, especially about a Court: *Toast* or *Curse* any way but *that*; — Eye hath not seen, nor Ear heard, the Extent of the Disaster: The Ways are ineffable, and the terrible Designs beyond Imagination.

F I N I S.

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